

winning ways

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VOLUME 19, ISSUE 1

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AGES, PART V:
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NICK ON PAPER
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gene hessler



President's Corner

By Lorraine S. Weiss

Numismatics seems to be in a perpetual state of evolution. Trying to keep up can be both frustrating and exciting at the same time. Fortunately, WIN has seen many women emerge as innovators and catalysts for the betterment of the hobby.

Kathy Freeland has been involved in numismatics since marrying an avid collector. She jokes that her husband found something for her to collect so she would attend coin shows with him. Embracing the hobby, her collections include Love Tokens, ANA Women's Badges, and Tune Tokens. As a media specialist at her school, she realized the importance of getting the younger generation involved in numismatics through presentations designed to illustrate the place numismatics holds in the history of our country and the world. Although she is now retired from education, she continues to be active promoting numismatics through various programs. Exhibiting is of great importance to Kathy who believes it to be an avenue for people to learn about the hobby. She has won many awards for her exhibits. Kathy holds life membership in the Michigan State Numismatic Society & the Central States Numismatic Society and has served as President of the Michigan Token & Medal Society and the Flying Eagle Coin Club. You can't miss her radiant smile at the MSNS shows where she volunteers at the club table answering visitors questions.

When Judith Murphy married her husband, numismatics was not an unfamiliar term to her but she was not a numismatist. At first, his vast knowledge was impressive and somewhat intimidating to her, but it sparked an interest. She began to collect, to join some coin clubs, and found she could be active in a service sense. Her first position was Vice President of ASSOMATA. Later, she became the first woman elected to the Board of the Society of Paper

Money Collectors and then their first woman President. At the Memphis Paper Money Show, she got her first exposure to fiscal paper other than bank notes which sparked her check collecting interest. As one might have guessed, she went on to become Vice President of the American Society of Check Collectors. Judith served as President, Vice President, and Exhibit Chair for the Blue Ridge Numismatic Association. The ANA has honored her with their Presidential Award, the Glenn Smedley Award, and the Medal of Merit. In addition, she was named a Krause Publications Numismatic Ambassador. Judith maintains that she never set out to win offices or awards, but got caught up in the enthusiasm. Our hobby is richer for her gracious contributions.

Also in the South, we find numismatic dynamo Gayle Pike. After the close of the coin shop she ran in Memphis for 10 years with her former husband, she decided she loved the hobby enough to become a coin dealer on her own. Gayle became active in the Tennessee State Numismatic Society, serving on its Board of Directors, as Secretary/Treasurer, Parliamentarian, Vice-President, and was elected the first woman President of TSNS. She was the first person to receive their coveted Outstanding Member Award and had to turn it down several more times so that others could be honored. As editor of TennCoin, she has won several NLG awards. Gayle began the YN program for TSNS and served as Exhibit Chair, and presently, as Bourse Chair for their two shows. As an author, her articles have been published in numerous numismatic publications and has won the Jasper Payne Paper Money Award several times. A charter member of WIN, Gayle has served as Board Member, Secretary, and President. She has been on the Board of Directors of the Blue

Ridge Numismatic Association for the last 12 years, as well as serving as Exhibit Chair and YN Chair. As ANA District Representative in Tennessee for many years, she received the ANA Presidential Award. Aside from numismatics, her other passions are photography and collecting glassware with coins on it.



At this juncture in the column, I am thrilled to showcase your WIN Board of Directors. Many of you may associate Cindy Winkler with Florida United Numismatists (FUN) where she has served as Board Member, Secretary, Exhibit Chair, and Convention Coordinator. FUN has honored her with their Presidential Award and their Medal of Merit. She has also served as Secretary & President of the Civil War Token Society (CWTS) and Secretary, Vice President & President of the Token & Medal Society (TAMS), where she has won the CWTS Service Award and the TAMS Medal of Merit. In addition, Cindy has been the recipient of the ANA Presidential Award, the Glenn Smedley Award, and the Medal of Merit. She was named National Silver Dollar Roundtable "Woman of the Year" in 2001. We at WIN are very grateful for her service as President, Vice President, and Board Member. I cannot write enough about Cindy and her willingness to just jump right in and help whenever the need arises (she has "saved me" more times than I'd like to admit) and to graciously offer her advice and expertise.

WIN and FUN are both fortunate to have Carrie Best in their service. She has been active in numismatics since 1977 as past co-owner of Heritage Coin & Stamp Gallery of Kansas and later of Jacksonville, Florida. With

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Board of Directors

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WIN Contacts*Organization Mailing Address:*

Jacquie Flanigan
 1612 Grandiflora Dr.
 Leland, NC 28451

Jacquie_Flanigan@yahoo.com

Winning Ways Mailing Address:

Katie Heinrich
 PO Box 446
 Miamitown, OH 45041
Email: khcoins@fuse.net

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Letters-to-the-Editor Policy

Letters-to-the-Editor are welcome from both members and non-members and must include your name, address and phone number. Letters will be published in *Winning Ways* as space and publication deadlines permit and are subject to editorial discretion. Whenever a letter addresses a specific problem that the Board can assist in resolving, it will be forwarded to the appropriate people.

Feature Articles

Articles, photos and features pertaining to the numismatic industry are welcome and are subject to editorial discretion and editing.

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Deadlines

All content or advertisements submitted for use in *Winning Ways* should be received by the following deadlines for each issue:

<i>April Issue</i>	<i>February 15th</i>
<i>August Issue</i>	<i>June 2nd</i>
<i>January Issue</i>	<i>November 1st</i>

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her husband, she ran the mail-order business Silvertips Coins & Ingots. Carrie herself collects Art Bars & Rounds. She has been Treasurer of the Greater Jacksonville Coin Club and Treasurer & Vice-President of the Lakeland Coin Club. After serving as President of FUN, she now holds the title of Treasurer. Carrie assists her husband with his duties as Editor of FUNTopics, and both Carrie & Jim Best did a wonderful job publishing *Winning Ways* prior to relinquishing that responsibility. She has been the recipient of the ANA Presidential Award and named Krause Publications Numismatic Ambassador. Carrie has served WIN as a Board Member and is fabulous as Parliamentarian.

I take particular joy in featuring the story behind Cindy Mohon's rise as a numismatic luminary because it illustrates the importance of numismatic education and serves as an example that gender is not a barrier to success in the hobby. During the Hunt Brothers Silver episode, Cindy and her friend Gloria Peters started buying and selling silver. They put some of the profits into coins. With only the advice of a local coin shop owner, they bought coins from the bid board. Once they had learned just enough to know that they needed to widen their selection, they went to one of the Long Beach Coin Conventions. Two disillusioned ladies left that convention. They had made a lot of mistakes with their purchases. At first, Cindy was angry; then she realized that numismatics was not responsible for her lack of education. Cindy and Gloria then embarked on their journey of numismatic self-education. They subscribed to numismatic publications and read everything they could find. They took every opportunity to look at available inventories; at shows & auctions. They attended the Summer

Seminars where they met some of the well-knowns in the hobby. When they felt ready to take up coin dealing part-time, Teresa Darling & Sam Lopresto helped them get their first table at the Long Beach Coin Expo and P&M Rare Coins was born. Cindy credits the people in the hobby for helping them learn the business. When WIN was founded, they were in the front

Club, she does a great job as WIN Secretary as well.

Lisa Loos has been in business with her husband for 15 years, specializing in Ancient, Medieval, and World Coins. Together they served as ANA National Coordinators for their Representative program and were honored together with the ANA Presidential Award. Lisa, herself, was recently presented with the ANA Presidential Award. She has been on the Board of Directors of the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association (PNNA) for the past 8 years and is now PNNA President. I value Lisa's input, experience, and skill, not only as a colleague, but especially as WIN Vice-President.

An ANA member since the age of 5, Katie Heinrich has accomplished more numismatically in her 18 years than some of us do in a lifetime. She was named ANA Young Numismatist of the Year, and is currently an ANA Certified Judge. As an avid Summer Seminar attendee, she continually inspires young people beginning in the hobby. Katie has been editing numismatic publications for the past 5 years and currently serves as editor for the Cincinnati Numismatic Association, the Ohio State Numismatic Association, the ANA YN publication *Your Newsletter*, as well as *Winning Ways*. I take great pleasure in teasing her dad about building an addition to the house for all her awards.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the contributions of three women whose information, unfortunately, was not received in time to go to press. Marianne Musella, WIN publicity maven, Board Member-At-Large, Susan Zarit, and Maureen Nixon, who does a fantastic job managing the WIN website.

The entire membership of WIN should take pride in the influential numismatic women that comprise your Board of Directors. I cannot fully express my gratitude to them for their continued support and the great work they do on behalf of WIN. Kudos to you all.



ranks with Gloria serving as Editor and Cindy as Secretary. When they were asked to write a book on Shield & Liberty Head Nickels, they knew they had found their specialty. Once they retired from their respective careers, they were set to embark on the dealer circuit full-time. Unfortunately, due to Gloria's health, it was not to be. Fortunately for WIN, Cindy serves as our Treasurer, etc. (etc. means she does so much more). She recently re-opened P&M RC and travels to selected coin shows. We wish her good luck.

Jacque Flanigan began, as many hobbyists do, collecting pocket change, and subsequently, proof sets. She and her husband went to Colorado Springs for "coin camp". Jacque attended the beginners classes, but went to the more advanced night classes with Ray. There, she came to the opinion that numismatics wasn't about money, but about history. Her husband encouraged her to collect whatever she wanted. Jacque began collecting again with ancients: first with Byzantine, then Roman, and Greek after her husband learned that Teddy Roosevelt changed our coinage to reflect the beauty of the Greek coins. Not only is Jacque Secretary of the Lower Cape Fear NC Coin

The Penny, Coin of the Ages, Part V: Who Is This Caesar ...

By Sherry Briggs

In the previous article I focused on Pompey and Crassus, great men in their own right. Their personal characteristics were so sharply contrasted as to deserve comment, given that they did so much together to rule an increasingly turbulent Rome. The fact that I portrayed the third member of the Triumvirate as something of a cipher may have understandably disturbed some readers.

Julius Caesar presents a unique problem to the writer of history. Even Augustus fits in to historical narrative a bit more smoothly. Shakespeare put it nicely in Act I Scene 2, as Casca complains to Brutus:

**“Why man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonorable graves.”**

As of the closing of the previous article, Crassus is dead, and Pompey has decisively broken his pact with Caesar by marrying his fourth wife, Cornelia, daughter of Mettulus Scipio, an outspoken opponent of Caesar. It is to him that we now turn.

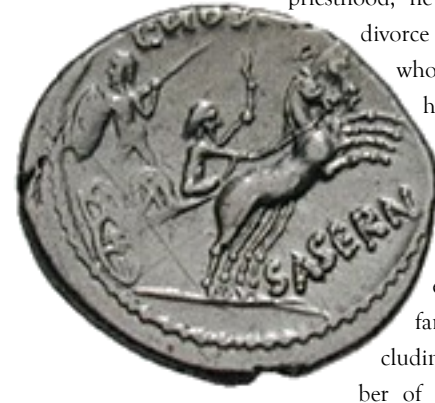
Gaius Julius Caesar was born c. 100 BCE. In 86, aged about 15, he was chosen to be flamen dialis, the high priest of Jupiter. This was a particularly awkward honor,

very possibly chosen for him by his aging uncle Marius as a way to keep the ambitious boy out of the military and significant politics. The flamen dialis was required to live his life under a number of restrictions, such as being forbidden the sight of



blood, which ruled out any sort of military activity. As part of this appointment, he was required to marry a girl who would be his feminine counterpart in his life as priest to Jupiter. This was Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, a Marian. This match was apparently successful. In the year 85, his father died, and he was now the head of his family. In about 82, Caesar was 18, and Sulla, having conquered Mithridates, returned victorious to

for death. One of the first things Sulla did was strip the boy of his priesthood and try to break up his marriage. By 81, Caesar was under great threat from Sulla's proscription. Although Caesar lost his inheritance, his wife's dowry, and his



priesthood, he refused to divorce Cornelia, who presented him with Julia, his only daughter. His mother and her family, including a number of Sulla's supporters as well as Vestal Virgins intervened on Caesar's behalf. Wisely, Caesar fled Rome. It was in the following year that Caesar, no longer flamen dialis, left Rome to do military service in Asia.

A major turning point in his career came at the battle resulting in the capture of the city of Mytilene. Perhaps someone in command was intent on getting rid of the cocksure young junior officer, but whatever the reason, Caesar found himself and the soldiers under his command caught in the very midst of the enemy. By encouraging his fellows and setting an example by his own bravery, he managed to lead the group in fighting its way out of the trap. For this single act of valor, he was awarded the Corona Civica, the oak crown, highest individual military honor. This had an additional effect. Under the Sullan constitution it allowed Caesar, about 20 years old, to sit in the Senate without consideration of his age. There is no actual record of the minimum age at which a man could sit in the Senate, although it seems likely that it was around age thirty. The very name of this body indicates that it was considered to be a group of elders whose recommendations were based on experience and wisdom. Nevertheless, it was evident that Caesar, with his personal charisma, status as war hero, and sound command of history, along with his abilities as orator and mili-



Rome. He immediately went after the adherents of Marius with his massive proscriptions, and Caesar, nephew of Marius, was marked down

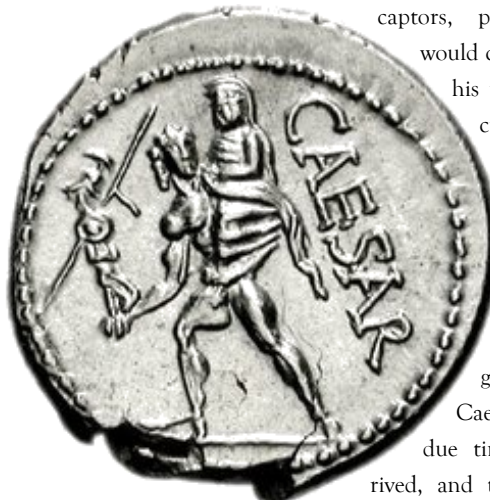
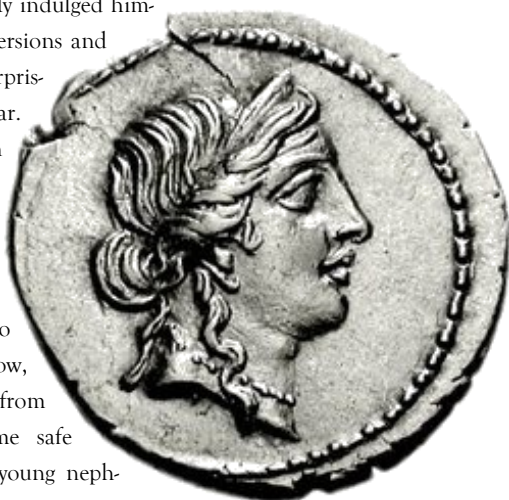
tary commander, was already, at 20 years of age, a force to be reckoned with.

In 79, the aging Sulla voluntarily resigned his dictatorship and retired to the Isle of Capri where he reportedly indulged himself in a number of perversions and excesses. Perhaps not surprisingly, he died the next year. Did his lifestyle hasten his demise, or, knowing that he was about to die, did Sulla pack in as much fun as possible in the year remaining to him. We will never know, but with his departure from the scene Rome became safe once again for Marius' young nephew.

In 75 Caesar enjoyed some success arguing in the courts against a certain Dolabella, accused of extortion while acting as a Provincial governor. Cicero himself expressed admiration of his arguments. The 25 year old Caesar decid-

ed to sharpen up his already formidable rhetorical skills, and undertook a trip to Rhodes in order to study rhetoric. On the way, he was kidnapped and held for ransom by some of the pirates who infested the area, known as Rough

mere 25 talents ransom the pirates were demanding, Caesar took immediate umbrage, and insisted that that they double it. Caesar remained in captivity for forty days while the money was raised. During that time, he taunted his captors, promising that he would come right back after his release to catch and crucify them all. They, secure in their hiding place, laughed back and challenged this insolent young pup to a number of games, all of which Caesar easily won. In due time the ransom arrived, and the pirates, true to their word, released their amusing prisoner. Caesar sailed right back with appropriate reinforcements to the astonished pirates, and the promised crucifixions ensued. Caesar then continued on to Rhodes to study under Cicero's own tutor, the renowned rhetorician Apollonius



Cilecia. The pirates were confident that Caesar would never be able to return and find them, as this section of coast had mountains coming directly down into the sea, and was broken up by innumerable inlets. When he heard of the

oner. Caesar sailed right back with appropriate reinforcements to the astonished pirates, and the promised crucifixions ensued. Caesar then continued on to Rhodes to study under Cicero's own tutor, the renowned rhetorician Apollonius

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Molon.

In 74, Nicomedes, the old king of Bythinia, died and bequeathed his kingdom to Rome. Caesar had spent quite a bit of time in Nicomedes' court after he had won the Civic Crown, and rumor, fed by jealous men such as Cato, who hated Caesar, had it that the handsome young Caesar had been the old king's lover. Caesar set about throwing this accusation in the faces of his enemies by systematically seducing the wives of the greatest of them. His favorite mistress was Servilia, half-sister of Cato and mother of the young Brutus. This relationship would go on for years.

In the following year, Mithradates VI of Pontus simply could not leave things alone, and once again renewed his war on Rome. Caesar was called back into service and fought under the able leadership of Lucullus, who roundly defeated him. He also once again became a priest, one of the pontifices, who were not under the severe restrictions of his previous post.

In 71, the same year that Crassus crushed Sparticus' slave revolt, Caesar was elected Military Tribune. This was his first step into politics.

In Egypt, at the end of 70 or the beginning of 69, a girl was born to Ptolemy XII, who named her Cleopatra. Nobody in Rome took notice. (Grant, Cleopatra)

His wife Cornelia died in 69, when Caesar was 31. At her funeral he exhibited, among the wax effigies of his ancestors, the portrait of Marius. In

the valediction for his aunt Julius, who also died that year, he alluded to her, and therefore his own, ancestor, Venus. This also did not deter him from progressing on the cursus honorum, and he was elected quaestor. He served in Spain, but Roman politics continued to call him, and he asked for, and received, an early discharge. Suetonius writes that Caesar, while in Spain, encountered a statue of Alexander, who had

conquered world by the same age Caesar was. This kindled in him an intense desire to return to Rome at once to grasp the greater opportunities there. He asked for, and was granted, a release.

The Sullans had not been happy with Caesar's funeral display and valediction, so Caesar married Pompacia, granddaughter of Sulla, a move that did much to reconcile him to that group.



In the year 65, Caesar, now thirty-five, ran for and was elected to the office of aedile. This office required its holder to spend his own money for improvements in Rome as well as public games. Caesar let the dice fly high, as he went deep into debt to sponsor lavish public entertainments, as well as restoring the statues of Marius. He was not going to abandon his uncle, despite the pressures placed upon him to do so. He



vested in the high regard of the Roman man in the street, and Crassus placed his own bets when he used his own considerable fortune to back him.

Two years later, Metellus Pius, the Pontifex Maximus, died, and Lutatius Catulus, a man who had a long and distinguished career, was widely assumed to be the man to succeed him in this elected office. The thirty-seven year

old Caesar thought otherwise, and let the dice fly even higher. By means of massive bribes, made possible by going even more deeply into debt, this man who had risen no further than aedile set out to steal the election. He succeeded.

At this point, Caesar hit something of a snag. Not surprisingly, he had made a great many powerful enemies. He was deep in debt, with no evident means of either advancing his career further or raising the money to pay his many creditors.

In the next year, 62, some things happened that opened up possibilities for Caesar.

First, he managed to secure election as praeter.

He was hugely unpopular with the Senate, but also enjoyed some significant advantages. As Pontifex Maximus he lived in a state-provided official residence on the Via Sacra. This house had two main wings, with Caesar, his Mother Aurelia and his wife Pompaea on one side, and the Vestal Virgins on the other. This residence was large enough to enable him to host the annual Bona Dea festivities held by the elite women of Rome.

The Goddess herself is a rather shadowy figure with her temple under an overhanging rock on the Aventine. (abacus.bates.edu.) It was a substantial building, some of the inscriptions of which still survive. They tell us that a number of wealthy women made substantial contributions to various portions of the temple. No men were allowed, nor depictions of any male animal. The goddess was associated with fertility and healing, and her temple was said to contain healing herbs and snakes, both associated with medicine. There was a ritual performed on the kalends of May (May 1st) in which a sow was sacrificed and the women attending would drink wine. This was something of a mystery cult, and the details of the ritual are not known.

In December, another ceremony was held, presided over by the wife of the Pontifex Maximus. This one is a smaller, invitation-only

affair attended by the highest ranking women in Rome, including the Vestal Virgins. It was held in the home of one of these ladies, and in the year 62 it occurred at the home of the Pontifex Maximus. Caesar and all males of the household went elsewhere for the night, and Pompaea was hostess, as well as presiding over the ritual.

There was at this time a young man named Publius Claudius Pulcher who entertained the hope of seducing Pompaea, who possessed great physical beauty. He was essentially a thug with a following, but Caesar found him useful. His sister Claudia was another focus of scandal, whose exploits formed the basis for a lot of interesting gossip. Publius Claudius had been trying to seduce Pompaea, who was apparently a rather silly person, but Caesar's mother Aurelia, who also lived in the house on Via Sacra, kept an eagle eye on her daughter-in-law,

and nothing ever came of Claudius' efforts.

Claudius saw the Bona Dea gathering as a prime opportunity to get close to his desire. Even at the age of around 33, he had not yet begun to grow a beard, and saw this as something that would allow him to enter in undetect-

present, but apparently the women, inhibitions nicely diminished by the "milk" (wine with perhaps some additives) they had imbibed got up to all sorts of activities. Claudius felt that he could enjoy the willing Pompaea openly, with nobody present thinking anything about it.

The first part of the plan went off without a hitch, with Abra letting the young man into the house and then going to tell her mistress he was in. Unfortunately, he was in a lather of expectation and, when Pompaea did not immediately appear, began to wander around the house. Luck had it that he ran into one of Aurelia's attendants. She asked him to play with her, as one woman would ask another. Claudius may not yet have grown a beard, but his reply to her gave him away, as his voice was that of a man. Terror and horror ensued, the party broke up in confusion, and Publius Claudius, now positively identified, was eventually ejected



ed to the Bona Dea festivities. For her part, Pompaea had instructed her slave Abra to let him in when he presented himself at the door, dressed up as a female lyre-player. Aurelia was

"I became involved with numismatics and other collectibles through my marketing work at Heritage Auction Galleries, starting in 2001. My degree in Business Administration was earned at The Ohio State University, and I have been a lifelong Buckeyes fan! My Heritage responsibilities, including cross-functional coordination of marketing collateral and auction promotions, brought me into contact with Heritage's clients, staff, and vendors. Before I became V.P. of Marketing, I was active in our traveling coin auctions, and met many WIN members on the road. Please feel free to contact me at any time if I can help you understand Heritage's capabilities and philosophy in marketing numismatic collections."



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Caesar immediately divorced Pompeia, saying that Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. This may have been the cause, but it left Caesar in the very convenient position of being able to make another, more valuable alliance through marriage.

Publius Claudius now cobbled together some sort of alibi in the hopes of escaping charges, but Cicero made short work of that at the ensuing trial. This trial came to no firm conclusion. According to Plutarch, when the vote came, each senator wrote his decision illegibly. They did not want to incur the wrath of the

common people, who supported the populist Claudius, nor did they want to be in disgrace with their colleagues for acquitting him. Claudius got away scot-free from this venture, although events caught up with him later. One can only guess at the cost to the women and infants of Roma, as babies born in the following year were rejected, exposed to die. Was there a small swelling in the number of available potential slaves? Did these unfortunate infants simply perish in the winter cold? This

question will probably never be answered, but perhaps this does not matter. It is likely that a number of tiny lives were either snuffed out or deprived of all possibilities other than to be raised as slaves.

In this same year of 62, Caesar, who won election as praeter, found himself politically vulnerable. A man named Cataline, frustrated in his attempts to become consul, had hatched a conspiracy with a number of other disaffected members of Rome's leading families. Cicero was again consul, and was following up on his exposure of Cataline by harrying him out of Rome. Cataline joined his army, largely made up of

Sulla's veterans. He was killed in battle at Pistoria, a town to the north of Rome. Cicero then moved to round up and summarily execute the rest of the conspirators. His huge debt had led him to some involvement in the earlier schemes of Cataline, and Cato considered him to have been involved in the conspiracy, although Cicero supported him. His position was not a strong one, and when he appealed for clemency for the conspirators, the reaction among many senators was such as to convince him that it would be wise for him to avoid the senate house.

In the year of 61, Caesar was allotted the office of Proconsul of the province of Fur-

Imperator. Plutarch describes a number of good actions in civil government: "He took pains to establish a good understanding amongst the several states, and no less care to heal the differences between debtors and creditors." This he may well have done, but what history mainly remembers is the sheer rapacity with which Caesar re-built his own fortune.

When his term ended in 60, Caesar hared back off to Rome, not even waiting for the arrival of his successor. The reason for this was that he wanted two things, and had to hurry if he was to get them. His victory over the rebellious tribes had won him the right to a Tri-

umph, something Caesar greatly desired. This Triumph would allow Caesar to display his feats to his power base, the common people of Rome. He returned to Rome, to camp outside its walls, for he was still under arms and must remain so until granted his Triumph. The other thing he desired was to be allowed to run for Consul, which required his personal attendance in Rome. He sent a request to the Senate that he be allowed to stand for



ther Spain. Here he met another setback, for his creditors attempted physically to prevent him from leaving the city before he had paid them. Once again Crassus came to his aid and paid them off to the tune of, according to Suetonius, the eye-opening sum of eight-hundred and thirty talents!

Once in Farther Spain, Caesar carried out a number of military campaigns against the rebellious tribes of the Calaici and Lusitani. He was highly energetic in looting conquered towns, thus restoring his own fortune. His soldiers were also allowed to enrich themselves in this way, and they responded by declaring him

Consul in absentia, a thing that, according to Plutarch, most of the Senate was inclined to approve. Caesar's old enemy Cato, however, sought to prevent it, and embarked on a filibuster. So little time remained until the election that Caesar realized he must choose either the Triumph or the chance to stand for Consul. He chose to run for Consul.

One of the first things he did when he entered Rome was to bring about the reconciliation of Pompey and Crassus, forming with them the First Triumvirate. The three men agreed that they would act only in ways agreed upon by all three of them. He won election as Consul,

with the result that Rome was now ruled by the three men. The deep divide between the Patricians and the Plebians was still there, and Roman reaction to the Triumvirate showed it. The people loved Caesar, the Senate loathed him. As a parting shot, to avoid anyone using the position of proconsul as Caesar had in Spain, they passed a law that henceforth the duties of the proconsuls would be simply to rid rural Italy of bandits. According to Suetonius, it was Caesar's fury at this slight that impelled him to form his alliance with Pompey and Crassus.

This Triumvirate possessed a number of things that made them irresistible. The Tribune of the Plebs, a man named Vatinius, was drawn into the group, giving them Tribunician power in addition to the Consular power possessed by Caesar. In addition, Pompey and Crassus were then the two richest men in Rome, so their funding was in effect bottomless. These things, combined with Pompey's military power and Crassus' political connections added up to the Optimates' worst nightmare. They called the Triumvirate the "Three Headed Monster"

In the year 59, the year of his Consulship, Caesar was forty-one years of age. The junior Consul, an optimate named Bibulus, did not want any part of governing alongside the Triumvirate, and so, using the excuse that he needed to watch the skies for omens, he stayed at home and had nothing to do with governing, but confined himself to announcing unfavorable omens in response to a number of Caesar's actions. His attempts to show up in the Forum in protest were met by force of arms, so that he wisely stayed home. Suetonius relates that a number of wags would pretend to sign documents with "Done in the year of Julius and Caesar", while the following ditty was very popular:

"In Caesar's year, not Bibulus', an act took place of late;

For naught do I remember done in Bibulus' consulate."

The actions taken by the Triumvirate were vigorous, and the Senate was forced to enact many laws and changes bitterly opposed by most of its members. Pompey benefited by the passage of land reforms that enabled him to provide land to his veterans, while Crassus saw

the passage of his tax-farming proposals. Those rural bandits could breathe easily again, because what Caesar got was a five-year proconsular command in Gaul.

Two significant weddings were celebrated in that year. Caesar married Calpurnia, daughter of Piso, thus forming a valuable alliance, and in turn he married his own daughter to Pompey, a favorable match mentioned previously.

Publius Claudius Pulcher, still stinging from the results of his Bona Dea escapade in 62, decided that he wanted to ramp up his political career. He had served as quaester, but now had another goal in mind, one that would give him a shortcut to considerable power: becoming Tribune of the Plebs. In order to do this he had to become a Plebian. To this end he arranged to be adopted by a man younger than himself named Clodius, the Plebian spelling of the same name. The fact that this Clodius was younger than himself made no difference in Roman law, and now Publius Clodius Pulcher was eligible to run for Tribune of the Plebs. This office derived its power from the fact that the Tribune of the Plebs could veto any law passed by the Senate.

In Gaul Caesar embarked upon a series of campaigns to expand Roman territory. He would begin by meeting with leaders of a tribe and attempting to persuade them to become clients of Rome. If they did not take him up on the offer, he would then conquer them by military means. Back in Rome Clodius won the office of Tribune of the Plebs for which he had sacrificed his Patrician status. One of his acts was vengeance upon Cicero, whom he exiled. He then completed the thing by burning his house down and consecrating the ground to Libertas. In a move that must have pleased his adoptive father, he caused to be enacted a law giving free grain to the plebs.

By 57 BCE northern Gaul was apparently under Roman control, but back in Rome, things were not so peaceful. Clodius was using his supporters- heavily armed- to maintain his political power, and even had the temerity to put Pompey under house arrest, whereat the furious Triumvir recalled Cicero and then promoted another thug, Milo, who opposed Clodius. This led to riots in the streets between the

two factions.

By 56 the Triumvirate was becoming a bit frayed, and Caesar was under attack in Rome for the ferocity of his Gallic campaign. Caesar had been sending regular letters to the Senate describing his activities. These letters, collected as *The Gallic War*, is so clearly written that it remains the basis of early instruction in the language to this day. In it, he clearly describes his campaigns, methods, strategies and those of his foes, as well as the customs of the tribes he found in Gaul. For all of its strengths, however, this work does not reveal the vast scale of the human suffering Caesar caused, nor how much he was in fact enriching himself. One of his enemies, Domitius Ahenobarbus, was planning to have Caesar recalled and prosecuted as a war criminal. (cite *Chronicles*)

The Triumvirs met at Lucca, a town in northern Tuscany, and renewed the Triumvirate. They also agreed that Caesar should get a further five year command in Gaul, and that Pompey and Crassus should stand for Consul.

In the year 55 the second Consulship of Pompey and Crassus took place. In addition to campaigning in Gaul Caesar made his first expedition to Britain, the first time Roman legions had set foot on the island. A grateful Senate voted historic Thanksgivings to Caesar as well they might; many senators had received lavish bribes.

Things were going well, but in 54 Julia, whom Pompey sincerely loved, died in childbirth, and Crassus was killed at Carrhae the following year. In reaction to this, Pompey was elected Sole Consul for the year of 52. With his connection to Caesar severed, Pompey turned to the Optimates, supporting Metellus Scipio. He also married Cornelis, Mettelus' daughter. The Triumvirate was truly at an end.

In 52 the Gallic campaign took on a sharp focus. A young man named Vindex had quietly united a number of tribes to unite against Caesar. This was something new; the tribes' main activity prior to Caesar's arrival was to make war on each other. This large group of united tribes presented a more serious threat, which Caesar met with his typical energy and ingenuity. In the end the Gauls, with their tac-

tics of charging the enemy with bloodcurdling screams but in no particular formation, was no match for the disciplined approach of the legions. Not only did the Romans excel on the battlefield, but they also laid siege to some towns otherwise impossible to capture. Caesar's genius included the design of innovative siege-works, which his men were more than happy to build. They labored gladly at all things and fought in battle with an energy that came in large part from their whole-hearted love of and loyalty to their commander. In the fall of that year, Vingtetorix surrendered.

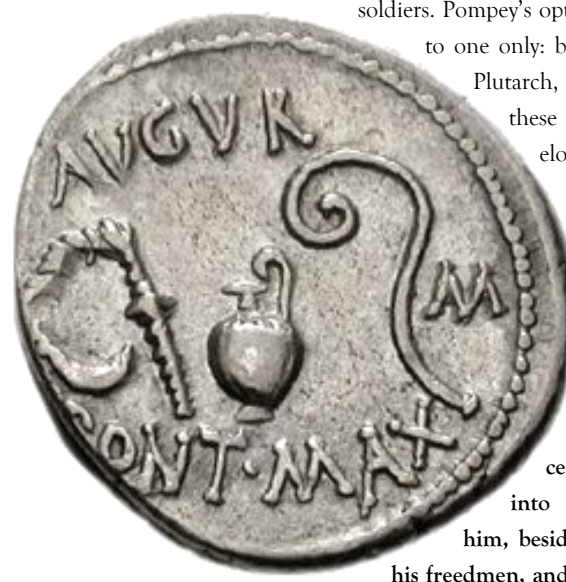
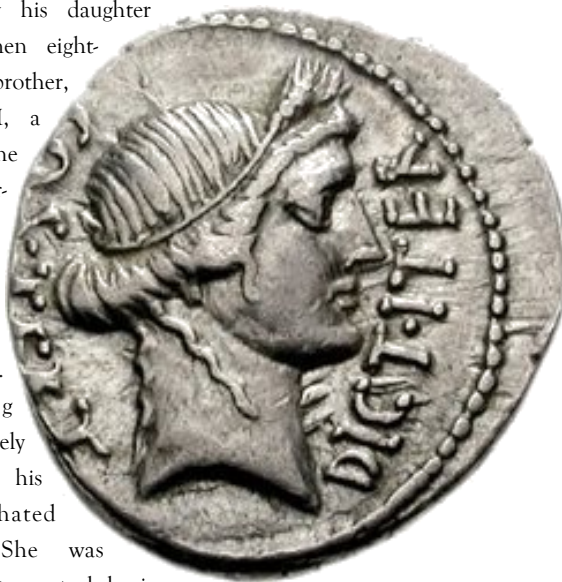
In the spring of 51 Cleopatra's father, Ptolemy XII (The Fluteplayer) died, and was succeeded by his daughter Cleopatra, then eighteen, and her brother, Ptolemy XIII, a boy of ten. The two were formally married, but this was more of a formality than a union. Young Ptolemy, likely egged on by his advisors, hated Cleopatra. She was much harder to control, having a quick and independent mind.

By 49 Caesar turned his attention to the problem of returning to Rome. He wanted to be welcomed into Rome as a hero and accorded a Triumph, but it was clear that his enemies would permit no such thing. With Pompey now standing against him, and with his enemies determined that he arrive as a prisoner, not a hero, Caesar's choices were severely limited. A last-ditch effort to stand for Consul in 48 was not permitted by the now hostile Senate, despite the efforts of the Tribune, Mark Antony. He had vetoed the action of the Senate, but the Optimates ignored this, and Mark Antony, along with his colleagues, was obliged to flee Rome.

Caesar was now left with only one possibility. During the night of January 10th, 49

BCE, Caesar let the dice fly higher than ever, and led one of his legions across the Rubicon, a small river that defined the border of the area over which he had been given command. He was now a rebel.

On February 21st Caesar easily obtained the surrender of the town of Corfinium. On March 17th, Pompey withdrew to the Balkan peninsula. Caesar turned his attention to Spain, and by August, most of Pompey's forces in Spain had surrendered. In January, the Senate now voted Caesar Dictator. His term lasted eleven days, enough for him to pass some crucial emergency legislation.



In 48, Caesar gave up his Dictatorship and was elected to his second Consulship, with Publius Servilius Isauricus as colleague. The ensuing civil war was filled with a confusing mosaic of move and counter-move, as Caesar and his former colleague Pompey battled for dominance. Ultimately Caesar, with his legions, followed Pompey, who fled to Egypt.

Unfortunately for Pompey, Ptolemy VIII was only about 13 and the decisions were actually made by his Council. The three most powerful of these were Potheinus, the eunuch minister of finance, Theodotus of Chios, a man hired to teach Rhetoric, and Achilles, an Egyptian general. Theodotus was of the opinion that it would be best to send for Pompey and then kill him. Surely this would earn them the gratitude of Caesar. Achilles was chosen to carry out the deed, and among the men he took with

them was one Septimius, who had once been one of Pompey's tribunes.

Pompey was aboard a trireme, along with his wife and two sons, as well as a number of others. As the single fishing boat, holding only six or seven people, approached the trireme, the suspicions of Pompey and his companions was aroused by the paucity of the reception committee. The boat had drawn close, however, and first Septimius stood and addressed Pompey in Latin as Imperator. Achilles welcomed him in Greek and urged him to board the smaller boat, as nearer the shore it was too shallow to accommodate a trireme. Meanwhile, the people on the trireme saw that the shore was now filled with soldiers. Pompey's options were limited to one only: boarding the boat.

Plutarch, who describes these events, continues eloquently:

"Accordingly, after embracing Cornelis, who was bewailing his approaching death, he ordered two centurions to go into the boat before him, besides Philip, one of his freedmen, and a servant named

Scythes. And while Acillas was already stretching out his hand to him from the boat, turned towards his wife and son and repeated the verses of Sophocles:-

Whatever man upon a tyrant takes his way,

His slave he is, even though a freeman when he goes (101)"

Pompey greeted his old friend, but there was nothing but sullen silence from all of those aboard. As Cornelia and the others watched anxiously from the trireme, saw a group of courtiers gathering on the dock, but as Pompey made to rise, Septimius ran him through from behind, followed immediately by others. Those on board the trireme, uttering a wail that could be heard in the shore, weighed anchor and fled.

The Egyptians cut off Pompey's head, as a gift to Caesar, stripped the body and chucked it out of the boat into the shallow water. Sadly, Philip waited until the gawking crowd left, and set about washing the body in seawater, wrapping it a tunic of his own, and looking along the beach for wood to build a pyre. He found a small broken up fishing boat which he brought back for the purpose. As he was building the pyre, an old Roman veteran came up to him and asked what he was doing. When informed that the dead man was Pompey, he insisted that he be allowed to help in this enterprise as he regarded Pompey as the greatest of Roman generals. The pitiful end of Pompey is clearly shown in Figure####

Caesar arrived in Alexandria very shortly after Pompey had been killed, and learned that everyone was talking of this deed. One of the very first men requesting audience was Theodotus, Ptolomy's teacher of rhetoric. We can only imagine the proud flourishes with which Theodotus presented his gift. Caesar's reaction was unmistakable: horrified, he turned away. He did accept Pompey's seal ring, but wept as he held it. If Pompey had been killed in battle, that would have been good, but to have his old friend and now enemy assassinated with such treachery broke Caesar's heart.

Pothinus had also earlier that year driven Cleopatra from Egypt, from whence she went to Syria, where some of her actions as Queen ensured a good welcome. Now aged 21, she raised an army and prepared to invade her own kingdom. Ptolomy sent his own army against her

At the time of Caesar's arrival Ptolomy and Cleopatra were at war, their two armies encamped against each other at Pelusium. Caesar took over the palace and turned his attention bringing about a reconciliation between the two. Typically for him, Caesar had all of Pompey's men, imprisoned by the Egyptians to show their loyalty, released. Being as usual short of money, he was also interested in the vast amount of money owed him by Ptolomy.

Although Pothinus agreed to have Ptolomy come back to Alexandria, he proceeded to make the life of Caesar and his men as uncomfortable as possible. They were given

grain of poor quality, and the gold and silver dishes were replaced by pottery and wooden ones "because of the great debt Egypt had incurred". When Caesar asked that Ptolomy's army be disbanded, Ptolomy (or in reality Pothinus sent word to the general Achilles to bring the army down to Alexandria. Caesar had the young Pharaoh "under his protection", but once the army arrived he would lose his advantage.

Deciding that it was not going to be possible to work with Ptolomy or his ministers, Caesar then sent a message to Cleopatra asking her to come to Alexandria in order that he might be better able to resolve the dispute. To get around her brother's army, she quietly boarded a ship, along with a faithful servant. When they arrived in Alexandria he wrapped her up in some bedding, or perhaps a rug and hefted the bundle over his shoulder. Explaining himself to the Roman guards as a palace servant he entered Caesar's quarters. Setting down his burden he untied it, and out came Cleopatra. Caesar, as we all know, was enchanted. As we can see in the coin portrait in figure####, it was not Cleopatra's beauty that captivated Caesar, but her mind.

By November Theodotus, realizing that Caesar was now his implacable enemy, had fled the country, but Pothinus and Achilles, thinking to rid themselves of Caesar as easily as Pompey, began a plot to kill him. Caesar, however, almost immediately caught wind of it and had Pothinus executed. Achilles, however, escaped, and the Alexandrian War ensued. By the end of March, by their reckoning, of the 47 Caesar, with the help of Mithradates of Pergamum, had won the war. Achilles was dead. Ptolomy, having shown considerable bravery at the end, was dead also, and Cleopatra, pregnant with Caesar's child, was undisputed Queen of Egypt. Thus perished the first two of Pompey's murderers.

The fate of Theodotus was more drawn-out. He fled to Syria, where he lived in miserable poverty for a number of years. While Brutus was briefly master of Rome after Caesar's assassination in 44, he discovered his whereabouts and, as Plutarch says, "put him to death with every possible torture."

Caesar acted unilaterally, as he had so often done, and gave back Cyprus to Cleopatra. Although this had been ceded to Rome ten years before, he acted without consulting the Senate or anyone else. Clearly, Caesar and Cleopatra had formed some sort of unit, although of just what kind is unclear. The two had not married, and Egypt was still a country ruled over by Cleopatra. In the spring they sailed together up the Nile in Cleopatra's magnificent barge, accompanied by a fleet of Appian numbers at 400 boats. This was propaganda as well as pleasure cruise, for along the way they displayed the union of the gods Amon and Isis to the Egyptian people. This trip must have been deeply satisfying to Caesar for another reason; Alexander, whom he so admired, had been hailed as Amon when he conquered Egypt centuries before. Figure#### shows a coin issued by#### and displaying the portrait of Alexander, the horns of Amon curling from his head. To this day, people in Afghanistan refer to Alexander as "The horned one" in honor of this.

In early June, shortly before or after the birth of his son Caesareon (The point is unclear in the ancient sources), King Pharnaces of Pontus, that old Roman bugbear, decided that he was going to expand his territory, and defeated a Roman army. Caesar immediately moved to address this situation, defeating them on August 1. It was this victory that resulted in that famously boastful message "Veni, vidi, vici" (Came, saw, conquered) that he sent in a letter to a friend.

In early October of that most eventful year Caesar, Dictator for the year, arrived in Rome.

47 mastery of Roma and Triumph

47 C. appointed Dictator 1 year in absentia. Veni, vidi, vici (Pharnaces)

46 consul #3, 3rd dictatorship for 10 years

45 4th consul no colleague Senate votes dictator life, divine worship. Caesar on coinage.

44: ides of March

My Problems with Numismatics - A Satire

By Kari Brower

Once told O.C.C.C. Life Member Elmer Curran, who was interviewing me for an article that he was writing, that "I always had a love for money and always tended to be a miser, so coin collecting came kind of naturally to me", but I became a numismaholic at the age of five when my ex-brother-in-law gave me some foreign coins. I want to state categorically that I had absolutely no part in my sister's divorce due to my O.C.D. (Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder) with Numismatics.

Soon my obsession with coins became so severe that my family and friends were my enablers. My coins of choice were anything I could get my greedy little hands on; wheaties, buffalos, franklins. I did not have a normal childhood. Instead of frolicking on playgrounds, I looked on the ground for money. I bet I was

the only kid that had dealers' numbers on speed dial. I couldn't even go to my local mom and pop grocery store without looking through my change first.

In 1977, I joined an organization that I believed would help me kick my addiction. It was the O.C.C.C., which I thought stood for "Obsessive-Coin-Compulsive Clinic". Little did I know that there were so many people there that had the same problems I did.

In 1980, I joined the Garden State Numismatic Association and now, due to my illness, I am a lifer of that organization, the Ocean County Coin Club, and the American Numismatic Association, which I joined in 1985. I also belong to Women in Numismatics, The Eastern States Numismatic Association, and the Numismatic Literary Guild.

Outside of these wonderful organizations, it is hard to have normal relationships with other people. They just don't understand us. My ex-boyfriend used to call me a numis-

maniac.

I became so fanatical that I not only collected coins, but I exhibited and wrote articles about them, as well as serving as an officer, or in an appointed position, in many organizations. As president of the Ocean County Coin Club, I preached the gospel according to The Official Red Book – A Guide Book of United States Coins – 1988 by R. S. Yeoman.

My passion for coins still haunts me to this day, as I still have dreams about finding coins on the ground.

I was telling my psychiatrist about all of my problems with my O.C.D. and my addiction to numismatics. I asked him if I should give up my unquenchable love for coins. He replied, "No, everyone needs a hobby." I was perplexed by his response until I noticed something familiar while looking at his degrees and awards. It was his life membership plaque in the American Numismatic Association.

The next
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will be held at 9:00 am
at the *FUN* show
in Orlando, FL
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Starting a Penny Collection

By: **Melissa Summers**

A *availability*

Pennies are an inexpensive easily accessible way to start coin collecting as many are present in pocket change. All but the rarest dates can be found in better than average or fine condition for a couple of dollars. Collectors who want to acquire a complete and extra fine or almost uncirculated collection can expect to pay much more with the 1877 Indian Head valued at \$750 and the 1856 Flying Eagle, with only 2,000 minted, valued at \$6,500 in good condition.

World

World collectors can locate British Canadian pennies and United Kingdom coinage. The penny and the half-penny were British denominations. Before 1971, twelve pence were in a shilling and twenty shillings in a pound. Following 1971, the currency was reformed to the Dewey Decimal System with ten pence equal to a shilling and twenty shillings in a pound. The Canadian Maple leaf is on the reverse with the British monarch on the obverse, or front of the current coin. A seated soldier or crown is often depicted on the reverse of the United Kingdom (United Britain and Scotland) coinage.

History

I started collecting pennies still in circulation and then saw one of the hundred and fifty year old Indian head pennies in a shop, loved the Longacre design, and the history honoring the tribes. Lincoln's death in 1865 during the American Civil War made him a martyr to the abolition of slavery and won him a place of honor on the penny four decades later. Fifty years after first being portrayed on the national coinage, the reverse design was changed to reflect the Lincoln memorial. In 2009, a century

after the creation of the Lincoln cent with his portrait, four new reverse designs were chosen to reflect Lincoln's life and deeds.

Recent Varieties

The smallest United States of America denomination still currently in circulation, this small cent has existed in four different designs since 1856: the Flying Eagle from 1856-1858, Indian Head from 1859-1909, Wheat Cent from 1909-1958, and Lincoln Memorial from 1959-2008. In 2009, four new designs were released commemorating President Abraham Lincoln early days and professional years. From 1982 until the present, these pennies have been 99% zinc with a coating of copper and a weight of 2.5 grams. Previously, 95% copper pennies weighing 3.11 grams were produced between 1864 and 1982.

Earlier Coin Designs

Wheat cents designed by Victor Brenner commemorate the 100th birthday of Lincoln on the reverse with Lincoln in profile facing right on the front. The motto, "In God We Trust," first appeared on this edition. After 1859, Indian Heads have an oak wreath and shield motif designed by James Longacre. 1859 Indian head pennies facing left have the laurel wreath reverse while a corn wreath is depicted on the Flying Eagle pennies. On early large copper cent coins, the corn wreath remains on the reverse with a Matron Head facing left representative of Liberty on the obverse designed by either Robert Scot, John Reich, or Christian Gobrecht through the years 1816-1857. Large cents then became unpopular with the farming community who had to tote the heavy cash into the cities.

Coin Condition and Grading

Good or average condition coins are recognizable, but have no fine details. Below good coins are bullion, valued at the price of their raw materials. Fine coins are a step above good where all letters can be read. Coins show-

ing all details in the wreath or waves in Lincoln's hair etcetera are somewhere above fine depending on their surface condition. Scratches or other surface blemishes decrease the collectibility and value of the coin unless the "damage" happens to be a rare die-error made in the striking process that has a collector's category of its own. See the Cherrypickers' Guide to discover known error coins and their values. By being observant and educated about your chosen hobby, you might turn up a treasure or two.

Other collectors and sellers at FUN coin shows, State Coin Expositions, and Mom-and-Pop shops can inform you about their areas of interest within the hobby and lend you their expertise. You are not shopping for coins so much as you are acquiring history and sharing your hobby with others.

Be Aware

Forgeries can be spotted if you are familiar with your coin types and look closely. Coins that have evenly reduced detail may be coated to be passed off as pure gold or were made in a cheap mold. Coins should show more wear on the raised surfaces. Leftover metal dots on coin surfaces may also point to recently made forgeries.

Values

Coin valuations are based on the number of coins minted, availability, age, condition, and demand. I for one balked at paying more than 5000 times face value for some finer examples. With the pennies I have been able to procure, my collection of memorabilia remains a fascinating if incomplete saga of the last 160 years of American history.

Statistics on dates, coin descriptions, and estimated values from: Yeoman, RS. "The Official Red book: A guidebook of United States Coins," Edited Kenneth Bassett 61st edition 2008.

Book Review: *First Edition, A Guide Book of United States Coins, Professional Edition*, by Kenneth Bressett, Jeff Garrett, and Q. David Bowers

By John and Nancy Wilson, NLG

This First Edition of, "A Guide Book of United States Coins, Professional Edition" by Senior Editor, Kenneth Bressett, Valuation Editor, Jeff Garrett and Research Editor, Q. David Bowers is the 15th reference published by Whitman Publishing, LLC using "The Official Red Book" name. The Guide Book of United States Coins (The Red Book) published annually is the best selling numismatic book in the world. This "Professional Edition" of the Red Book is spiral bound, soft cover, 8.5 x 11, in full color and has 384 pages. The reference covers all U. S. federal coin series from the ½ cent piece to the gold double eagles. U. S. commemoratives (1892-1954) along with mint and proof sets are also covered.

The authors of this Professional Edition mention that this isn't a replacement for the annual Guide Book of U. S. Coins (Red book). We do feel that the areas not covered such as grading, values for lower graded coins, history of coins, coins from treasures and hoards, colonial & early American coins and tokens, bullion coins, private & territorial gold, hard times & civil war tokens, Confederate, Hawaiian, Puerto Rican & Philippine coins and Alaskan tokens, are areas that most professionals do not use the Red Book for anyway. Also most dealers always have an old standard red book lying around if they need that kind of information.

The professional edition covers, denomination introductions, type-by-type studies, mintages, certified populations, valuations, auction records (from the past five to ten years), investing in rare coins - using common sense, learn about grading and what you are buying, understanding the general market and learning from

the experts. We especially liked the overviews of all the denominations that were issued. We cannot help but think that this information will help even the most advanced dealer, collector or investor to be a better seller or buyer of coins. As an example of this on page 17 of an overview of half cents, "One curious and readily available variety off the 1828 half cent has 12 stars instead of the standard 13. However, in choice MS the 12-stars issue becomes a rarity, for, unlike the 13-stars issue, none were ever found in hoards." We found that some of these overviews contained very valuable information not found elsewhere. We also liked the recommended readings after the overviews. If you need additional information, these lists will lead you to the information you need. The photos of the over dates and other varieties are more extensive than in the standard red book and the pictures are larger and show more clearly what the variety looks like.

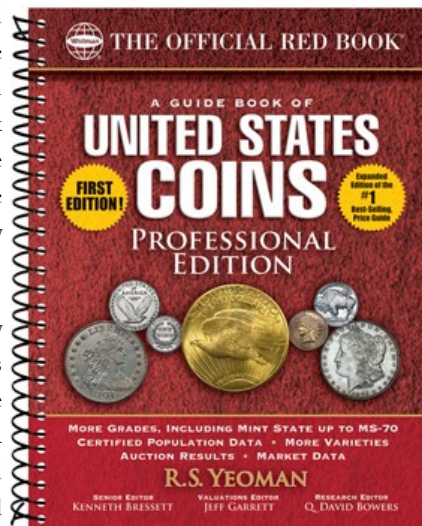
We attend many coin shows in all parts of the country and see very few Red Books (A Guide Book of United States Coins) behind dealer's tables. In the future we think that you will see many of this "Professional Edition," being carried and used during shows. We feel dealers and advanced collectors need it to give them additional knowledge to make more knowledgeable decisions. This is another "slam dunk" reference that will probably become the second leading seller in the Whitman Publishing chain of fine numismatic references. We highly recommend it to collectors, dealers or anyone who buys or deals in U. S. coins. For information on purchasing this Professional Edition, which sells for

\$29.95 you can contact: Whitman Publishing, LLC, 3103 Clairmont Road, Suite B, Atlanta, GA 30329 or phone (800) 546 - 2995 or visit their site at: info@whitmanbooks.com

Whitman Publishing, LLC Description:

The Professional Edition is a new and enlarged version of a hobby classic, the "Red Book." Its expanded content helps intermediate and advanced collectors and coin dealers build their collections and make smart purchases and sales. The book is physically larger than the regular-edition Red Book (almost 50% larger, at 8.5 x 11 inches), and spiralbound for convenient reference. Expanded features of the Professional Edition include: Expert guidance on striking and sharpness characteristics for each coin type-valuable information when inspecting coins for purchase. Insight on availability and condition rarity for each type. Detailed grading instructions, including for Mint State and Proof coins. Certified population summaries, for every date and mint mark including the number certified, the average grade, and the percent in Mint State. Expanded valuations, expanded grades for each date, including multiple Mint State and Proof levels, plus Full Bands, Full

Bell Lines, Cameo/Deep Cameo, and other specialized designations. Auction records for every coin listed. Additional die varieties in every denomination, with close-up photographs. Informative chart notes that expand on the history, characteristics, and market values of important coins. Detailed research and market information on early (pre-1858) Proof coinage, including gold. High-quality, full-color photographs of both circulation-strike and Proof coins, for every type. Enlargements of key focal points and varieties, many more than in the regular edition.





From Your Editor

By Katie Heinrich

The recent ANA convention in Los Angeles was a positive one for WIN. The board meeting was productive, and the general meeting was well attended, with a dynamic speaker.

At the meeting, the Gloria Peters Literary Award, given to the best-written article in 2008 issues of *Winning Ways*, was presented. The award was merited by Dennis Tucker of Whitman Publishing, for his article "Unusual Portrait Medal of a German Empress" in the

2008 April issue. Dennis was not able to attend the meeting, but his award plaque (shown here) and check were delivered to him later during the show.

In attendance at the meeting was YN Katie Reinders.

Katie is budding numismatist and new WIN member from Portland, Oregon. She is a successful exhibitor, having won a National Coin Week award at the ANA spring convention. Katie is also active in boy scouts, with her dad,



and attended the ANA's Summer Seminar for the first time this year. She is shown here talking to WIN President Lorraine Weiss about her exhibit at the recent PNNA show. Katie is a Young Numismatist to keep your eye on, and a welcome addition to our fantastic WIN membership.



Katie

Book Review: Carson City Morgan Dollars

By John and Nancy Wilson, NLG, review of *Carson City Morgan Dollars—Featuring the Coins of The GSA Hoard* by Adam Crum, Selby Ungar, and Jeff Oxman

Another in a long line of "An Official Whitman Guidebook" references is the recently released, "Carson City Morgan Dollars - Featuring The Coins Of The GSA Hoard." It is authored by Adam Crum, Selby Ungar & Jeff Oxman, three well known numismatists that specialize in Silver Dollars. This hard bound reference contains 124 pages and is well illustrated with color plates.

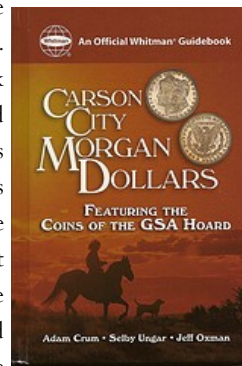
The specialized reference covers the subject of Carson City Dollars completely and in a very easy and simple way to read. The introduction, which covers 33 pages, gives a brief history of the Carson City Mint and the part the General Services Administration played with its sale of its CC dollar hoard. The Redfield hoard

is also discussed.

We especially liked the information regarding the official audit of the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C. where they discovered three million U. S. Silver Dollars which were all struck at the Carson City Mint. This hoard with its many rare dated CC Dollars would eventually help collectors build collections; that prior to the sale of these hoards were almost impossible to complete. The three authors also gave an interesting and informative account in regards to the California gold rush.

The book starts with a Collector's Checklist which lists CC dollars along with their VAM numbers. Each coin has collector highlights and notes on that piece. This provides many insights about each date. Close-up pictures of the diagnostics for the varieties are shown.

Estimated values are given in Mint State grades with prooflike (PL) and deep-mirror prooflike (DMPL) listed separately. Both GSA holders and non-GSA holders are valued separately.



With a "Condition Census" the book provides the most reasonable acquisition grade for the average collector. The authors have carefully analyzed each date and variety for collectors to study. This book is an important addition to the information on Carson City Morgan Dollars and belongs in every Morgan dollar collector's library.

This fine reference will be released by Whitman in December, 2010, and it will retail for \$24.95. They can be contacted at: Whitman Publishing, LLC, 3103 Clairmont Road, Suite B, Atlanta, GA 30329, Phone (800) 546 - 2995 or Email: info@whitmanbooks.com

Secretary's Page

By Cindy Wibker (in the absence of WIN Secretary, Jacquie Flanigan)

W

WIN Board and General Meetings; Saturday, August 8, 2009; Los Angeles, California

The board meeting was called to order at 8:03 AM by WIN President Lorraine Weiss. Lorraine said we are almost sold out of raffle tickets, and asked everyone to finish selling what they have. Lisa Loos was thanked for her many sales. Lorraine said she has some older sets of WIN elongated coins to sell. It was proposed by Cindy Mohon, and agreed upon, to try selling some of the sets on eBay with a reserve bid.

Lorraine announced a WIN meeting at the February Long Beach show next year. Sam Lopresto will talk about the history of WIN and it's founding. WIN can have a "plug" in the Long Beach program at no cost. Lorraine will send a notice to all WIN members in the southern California area before the meeting. Lorraine proposed that WIN does not hold a meeting next year at the CSNS show; attendance was too low in recent years. Katie said we should add a meeting to replace the one at CSNS, perhaps at the Whitman Baltimore show. Lorraine said she has arranged for a "meet and greet" at the Blue Ridge show in a few weeks. Cindy Mohon said she can bring flyers about the WIN meeting and distribute them to the tables at Long Beach. **Scheduled WIN meetings in 2010 are: January FUN, February Long Beach, spring ANA (Ft. Worth) and August ANA (Boston). An optional meeting at the November Whitman show in Baltimore will be decided on later.** Cindy Wibker suggested WIN get their meetings listed in the Club Notes section of FUN Topics magazine. Cindy agreed to help arrange for a speaker at the WIN meeting at FUN.

Lorraine said she will be highlighting WIN board members in her next president's column. She asked that all WIN board members

send her their biographies as soon as possible, and by October 1st.

Due to unforeseen issues, the WIN auction scheduled for January is "touch and go." Patti Finner is donating one of her special quilts. Lorraine proposed that if we do not have an auction, that we sell raffle tickets for Patti's quilt. The quilt will be put on display at FUN. A motion was made by Lisa and seconded by Cindy Mohon to cancel the WIN auction and sell raffle tickets for Patti's quilt, contingent upon Patti's approval. The motion passed unanimously. Cindy Mohon motioned to sell the tickets at \$5 each. Lisa seconded, and the motion carried unanimously. Katie said she would like to put a color insert advertising the quilt raffle, as a loose piece of paper, in the next edition of Winning Ways. A motion was made for the color inserts by Cindy Mohon, seconded by Katie, and passed unanimously.

Cindy Mohon presented her treasurer's report and said that WIN currently has \$1,719.96 in the savings account, which is the service fund for scholarships, etc. The balance in the general account is \$3,949.62. There was no further business to discuss. Cindy Wibker made a motion to adjourn, Cindy Mohon seconded, and the motion carried unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 8:53 AM.

The general meeting was called to order at 9:05 AM with a welcome by WIN President Lorraine Weiss. Everyone in attendance introduced themselves and their collecting interests. The following announcements were made by Lorraine: There will be a WIN meeting at the Long Beach convention next February. — Patti Finner has generously donated a quilt that will be raffled at the 2010 January FUN convention in Orlando. Proceeds will go to the WIN scholarship fund. — WIN will sell older sets of elongated coins, and proceeds will go into the scholarship fund. — WIN has a wonderful promotional video that was graciously donated by David Lisot. — Please attend the WIN "infoposium" from 2:00-4:00 PM today. The purpose is to

expose collectors to all aspects of collecting.

Cindy Mohon presented the WIN treasurer's report. The service account, also known as the scholarship fund, has a current balance of \$1,719.96. The general fund has a balance of \$3,949.62. The general fund contains money received primarily from dues and advertising. Katie Heinrich announced the winner of the Gloria Peters Literary Award for the best article published in *Winning Ways* during 2008. The winner was Dennis Tucker, who was not present. Dennis will receive a nice plaque and a check for \$50.00 for his article "Unusual Portrait Medal of a German Empress." Lorraine reminded everyone that the deadline for applying for the WIN scholarship to the ANA summer conference is December 15, 2009. WIN members who were honored at this ANA convention were: Art and Prue Fitts received an ANA Presidential Award from Barry Stuppler, Bob Hurst received the Glenn Smedley service award from the ANA, and Bob Fritsch received a Krause Publications Numismatic Ambassador Award.

Lisa Loos introduced the guest speaker, John Kraljevich. John has been a serious collector and numismatist since he was seven years old, and is a specialist in early Americana. John gave a lively, interesting talk about Anne Catherine Hoof Green, who was a printer, activist, and mother of 14 children in colonial America. Green was responsible for the first printing of Maryland paper money in 1770. There was virtually no counterfeiting, due to the high quality of the prints. Those wishing more information can look into *The Colonial Printer* by Lawrence C. Wroth. Everyone thanked John for his wonderful presentation, and he was presented with a WIN certificate of appreciation by Lorraine. The meeting adjourned at 9:52 AM.

Respectfully submitted, in Jacquie's absence,

Cindy Wibker

Images of Saint Nick on Paper Money

By Gene Hessler

Most of the Colonial and Continental currency issued during the American Revolution became worthless. This paper money experience was one that Americans wanted to forget. However, the convenience of this form of currency could not be ignored. In 1789, the Constitution of the United States tried to prevent a repetition of the Continental currency fiasco, however, an enormous loophole was discovered. The Constitution did not ban paper money issued by private or municipal authorities. What began as a trickle became a flood.

Paper money issued by private banks prior to the establishment of the National Bank Act in 1863 played an important part in the economic history in the United States. This Act of 1863 "allowed participating chartered banks to issue bank notes up to 90 percent of the value of specific United States bonds, which had been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. A circulating limit of \$300 million for national banks was established on 3 June 1864. On 3 March 1865, legislation was enacted that apportioned the preceding figure based on population and banking capital. It was this act that imposed the 10 percent tax on all state bank notes in circulation; this sealed the doom of the state-chartered banking period" (Hessler 2004, 137).

These obsolete notes issued by thousands of banks had engraved subjects and images of just about every topic you can think of that would have been appropriate for the period:

animals, boats and ships, agricultural scenes, portraits of famous people including presidents, and dozens of other subjects. One particular subject on a minimal number of bank notes has become a popular one: the image of Santa Claus.

In my column for *The Numismatist* I classified all the known images of Santa Claus on bank notes as Type I through V. In the Stack's 12 October 2004 Sale of material in the John J. Ford collection, which included the largest num-

ing firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson (RWH&E). This image cannot be attributed to

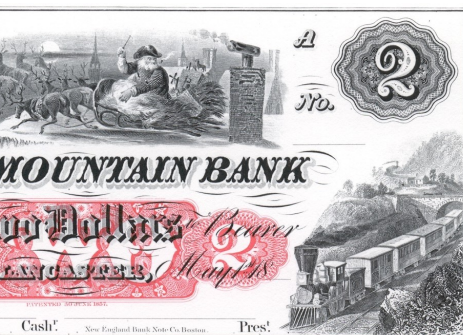
a specific engraver, however, it was probably done by Freeman Rawdon, George Hatch or James Parsons Major. (Illustration # 2)



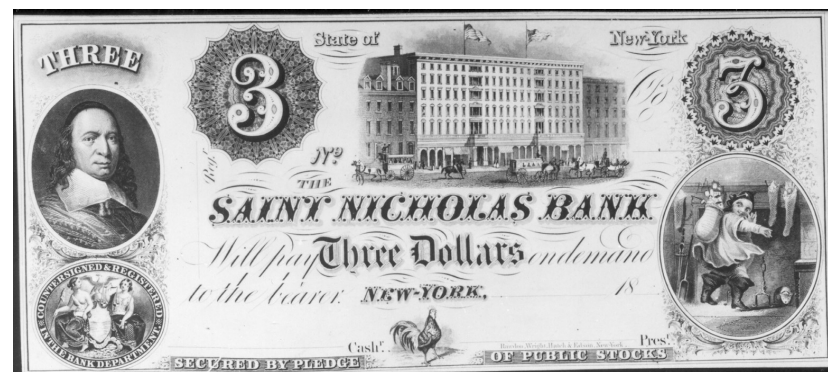
Type III is a very desirable note because of The Saint Nicholas Bank connection. This note was also prepared by RWH&E and the same men were the possible engravers. On the upper left is a portrait of Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch director general of New Netherland (1647-64), today we call it New York. (Illustration # 3)

Only one note with Type V has been reported in a private collection. The engraving was used on a note from The Saint Nicholas Bank. No examples of Type V were in the John J. Ford collection. American Bank Note Company issued note cards with different themes. One group had Christmas images and Types II and V

were shown on two of these cards.



ber of Santa Claus notes known, there is a Type VI image. This was previously shown in Roger Durand's "About Christmas" in his *Interesting*



Notes series (1993). This Type VI engraving, one of the rarest examples, can be found on the New York Knickerbocker Bank. (Illustration # 1)

Type II as seen here on the White Mountain Bank in Lancaster, New Hampshire was prepared by the New York bank note print-

Hessler, G. (December 1989). *St. Nick Notes. The Numismatist*. (2004). *U.S. Essay, Proof and Specimen Notes*. Pt. Clinton, OH: BNR Press

Sources

WIN Scholarship Award

If you would like to apply for WIN'S scholarship award to the ANA summer conference, now is the time! Deadline for applications is December 15th.

You must be a WIN member for at least one year before applying, and must be an active member by doing one of the following:

- Writing articles for Winning Ways
- Serving on the board of directors
- Presenting a program at a WIN meeting
- Selling 50/50 tickets at a major show
- Signing up at least 4 new members within the past couple of years.

If you would like to apply you need to:

- Write a full page (200-250 word) essay including why you want to attend the conference, and your numismatic background.
- Send a signed and dated disclaimer that you will not hold WIN responsible for loss or injury while attending or traveling to or from the conference.
- Send your dues for the scholarship year, if not already paid. (All dues must be received by December 15th.)
- Agree to provide Winning Ways a report on your experience at the summer seminar (reasonable length suggested) if you receive a scholarship from WIN.

(Note: You are not eligible for this scholarship if you have won it in the past 5 years.)

WIN pays tuition for present ANA member, along with dormitory room and board for a double occupancy room.

The winning name will be drawn at the WIN meeting in conjunction with the January FUN show. You do not need to be present to win.

We look forward to receiving your application soon!!

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Please send application and dues to Cindy Mohon, Treasurer,
PO Box 8955, Redlands, CA 92375-2155

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Copy must be received by the following deadlines:

February 15th	April Issue
June 2	August Issue
November 1	January Issue

Display rates (per issue):

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1/8 Page (2 3/8" x 3 3/8")	\$50.00
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